

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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770 Alabama	770 Alabama	770 Alabama
770 01 p ⁰¹ [p-unreleased] ⁶⁰	[n-long] ⁷⁰ [n-voiceless-long] ^{70 71} (free)	52 e-long [e-half-voice-long] ⁷⁷ [e-long-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)
770 02 b ³⁰	10 l ⁰⁶	53 a [a-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)
770 03 t-dental ⁰¹ [t-dental-unreleased] ⁶⁰ [t-unreleased] ^{60 62}	11 l-fricative ^{06 07 32} [l-fricative] ⁷³ (free)	54 a-long [a-half-voice-long] ⁷⁷ [a-long-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)
770 04 k ^{01 02} [k-unreleased] ⁶⁰ [g-unreleased] ⁶³ [g] ⁶⁴	12 h ⁰⁸	55 o [upsilon] (free) [o-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)
770 05 t/s-hacek ^{01 31} [d/z-hacek] ⁶⁵ (free)	13 glottal stop ³³ (transitional)	56 o-long [o-half-voice-long] ⁷⁷ [o-long-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)
770 06 phi	51 iota ¹⁰ [i] ⁷⁴ (allo, free) [iota-voiceless] ⁷⁵ (free) [iota-nasalized] ⁷⁶ (allo, free)	57 yod ³⁶
770 07 s ^{03 04}		58 w ³⁷
770 08 m ⁰⁵		
770 09 n ⁰⁶ [n-palatal] ⁶⁷ [ng] ⁶⁸		

- 770 \$a Alabama \$d Muskogean \$e Texas \$f 200-400 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 770 \$a Rand, Earl \$b 1968 \$c The Structural Phonology of Alabaman, A Muskogean Language \$d IJAL 34.94-103 \$q informants \$r unknown, but apparently intermittently for one year
- 770 \$a HESITATION PAUSE \$A Beside the "pause" which marks the "terminal" (utterance) boundary there is "the hesitation-pause [which] seems to be a frequent occurrence in Alabaman and may be marked phonetically, by stammering, or repeating the previous 'word,' or lengthening the final vowel, or silence, or a combination of these." (p.96, footnote)
- 770 \$a INTONATION \$A "There are three levels of pitch in Alabaman.... Pitch is not lexically significant.... Pitch seems to occur with the terminal to make intonation morphs (or pitch patterns)." (p.97, sec. 1.3.2) Sentence final boundary is marked by "decreasing loudness, devoicing, and prolonging of preterminal.../n/ or the aspiration of preterminal /k/."
- 770 \$a STRESS \$A "Alabaman has two phonemic degrees of stress.... Stress is not significant on the level of the individual syllable. It does not seem to have a lexical role in the sense that the presence or position is a feature of lexical items such as morphemes or 'words'.... Because the author has not found any phonologic environments in terms of which all stresses may be predicted, two phonemic stresses are posited here." (p.97)
- 770 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(:)(C) \$A Closed syllables have short V. Word-finally only long V occur.
- 770 01 \$A The voiceless stops and affricate are "slightly aspirated." (p.101)
- 770 02 \$A "Point of articulation [of /k/] varies from pre-velar to post-velar conditioned by the following vowel." (p.101)
- 770 03 \$A "Point of articulation [of /s/] varies from dental to palatal conditioned by front-backness of following vowel." (p.102)
- 770 04 \$A /s/ "has a slight [s-hacek]-like quality." (p.102)
- 770 05 \$A Although /m/ occurs both utterance finally and before "juncture," in contrast to /n/ (see p.102, 95), there is no evidence that /m/ is long in either of these environments.
- 770 06 \$A Point of articulation for /n, l, l-fricative/ ranges from "dental to alveolar." But syllable final /n/ is just called "dental." (p.102)

- 770 07 \$A "The later part [of /l-fricative/] is voiced giving [l]-coloring to part of the following vowel." (p.102)
- 770 08 \$A /h/ is "pronounced with very light velar friction." (p.102)
- 770 10 \$A /iota/ is slightly retracted before syllable-final /s/. (p.98)
- 770 30 \$A /b/ does not occur syllable finally. (p.103)
- 770 31 \$A /t/s-hacek/ does not appear as the coda of a syllable. (p.103)
- 770 32 \$A /l-fricative/ does not occur syllable finally.
- 770 33 \$A "Occasionally speakers use a /glottal stop/ macrosegment initial before vowels." (p.103)
- 770 36 \$A Rand reports a lengthened word final allophone of /yod/, exemplified by one word. However, transcriptions added to the article by Mary Haas indicate that this "lengthened /yod/" is really just a separate syllable, with the vowel /iota/. [JHC]
- 770 37 \$A "/w/ does not occur as coda (except in loan-words)." (p.10) /w/ does not occur syllable finally.
- 770 60 \$A The stops are unreleased before consonants. (p.101)
- 770 62 \$A /t-dental/ is realized as an alveolar before /t/s-hacek/ or /k/. (p.101)
- 770 63 \$A /k/ is realized as [g-unreleased] preceding /b/. (p.101)
- 770 64 \$A /k/ is realized as [g] "between vowels in fast speech." (p.101)
- 770 65 \$A "/t/s-hacek/ may be slightly voiced or lenis after /n/." (p.101)
- 770 67 \$A /n/ is palatal "before /t/s-hacek/." (p.102)
- 770 68 \$A /n/ is realized as [eng] "before /k/." (p.102)
- 770 70 \$A /n/ is long before "junction" or utterance boundary. (p.102-103, 95)
- 770 71 \$A [n-long] may be voiceless utterance finally. (p.102-103, 95)
- 770 73 \$A "Between vowels, /l-fricative/ varies with the lateral affricate [t/l-fricative] used in louder, more forceful speech." (p.102)
- 770 74 \$A /iota/ is realized as [i] "before /yod/." (p.98) It is also in free variation with [iotal], although "[iotal] is more frequent." (p.98)
- 770 75 \$A [iota-voiceless] "freely alternates with [iotal] initially before /s/." (p.98)
- 770 76 \$A Short vowels are nasalized before a nasal in the same syllable. Short vowels may be nasalized after a nasal in the same syllable. Vowels are ("strongly") nasalized between nasals. "Adjacent to a [nasal]...[long vowels] may or may not be nasalized." (p.98)
- 770 77 \$A Long vowels are half-voiced utterance finally. (p.95, 97, 99)